

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

THE LATE ATTACK ON THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The sensation created by the attack on the Duke of Wellington, on the anniversary of the day in which he achieved his greatest triumph, has been powerful. An address already signed by nine tenths of the leading merchants of the city, the bank directors, the East India directors, the members of the Stock Exchange, and principal commercial persons, couched in the following terms, will be presented to his Grace in the course of the week:—

"TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. We, the undersigned merchants, bankers, traders, and others, of the city of London, having been informed that your Grace was grossly insulted by a brutal and misguided mob, in passing through the city on this day, beg leave most respectfully to lay before your Grace the assurance of our deep concern, that the metropolis of this kingdom should have been disgraced by a proceeding of such a character. Whatever may be our political opinions, we feel ourselves compelled to declare our abhorrence of such an atrocious outrage, disgraceful at any time or under any circumstances, but the more so, because it was perpetrated on the anniversary of a day, to the recollection of which all good Englishmen ought to look with mixed feelings of national pride and of gratitude to your Grace."

ADDRESS TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. Deputations from the merchants, bankers, traders, and others of the city of London, and from a similar body in the city of Westminster, waited upon the Duke of Wellington at Apsley House, on Friday, when addresses were presented to his Grace by Jeremiah Harman, Esq. from London, and by Sir Thomas Farquhar, Bart. from Westminster, and his Grace read his answer, and then delivered to Mr. Harman and Sir Thomas Farquhar copies in his own hand-writing.

"Gentlemen—The people have heretofore manifested their disapprobation of the opinions, the votes, and the actions of public men upon various occasions of public excitement; and the excitement of the moment may, in some instances, have led to acts of riot and disorder. But on these former occasions the public had not been excited to violence and outrage against the property and persons of individuals by the speeches of gentlemen of influence, and by the publications of a licentious press; nor had the people been urged to form Unions in every parish of all the middling classes with the working or operatives for the purpose of controlling and overruling the government and parliament. It is these combinations, upon which a great authority has pronounced the judgment that their permanent existence is inconsistent with good order and the safety of the state, which have occasioned the continuance of excitement after all pretext for it has ceased; and the insecurity of persons and of property, which is obvious at the present moment, and of which the treatment of myself, in the middle of the day, in the most frequented communication of the capital, affords a flagrant example.

"I say that the pretext for the continuance of excitement, had ceased because the bill, upon which I had differed in opinion from many whom I have now the honor of addressing, had become the law. It was my duty to submit to it; and farther, to facilitate its execution by every means in my power.

"It is not extraordinary that you gentlemen, who are at the head of the great banking and commercial establishments of the country, who are interested in the prosperity of its agriculture, and of every branch of its manufactures and commerce, who have among you men possessed of the largest landed properties and others of the largest capitals, should consider the events which you have noticed, not merely as they may affect an individual or a party. Gentlemen—you know that manufactures and commerce cannot flourish, and that capital must disappear, where political agitation, dissension, and disturbance prevail—that there can be no security for person or property—that there must be a cessation of business, and a stagnation of employment, by which all classes must suffer, but most particularly that class whose comfort and subsistence depend upon the daily produce of their labour. Whether you look back to the history of your own country—to the events of our times in neighbouring countries, or to those which we have again witnessed abroad within the last two years, you must consider the suggestion to the people to assume a direct and active control over the government and parliament, as equally inconsistent with the constitution of the British empire, and injurious to the people themselves.

"Such an assumption and exercise of sovereignty by the people over those by whom they ought to be governed, must lead to violence and outrage, and, finally, to those contests and misfortunes, and that degradation, of which we have at this moment before our eyes the example in a neighbouring capital, as well as the recorded evidence of history in our own country, and the test of experience in other parts of Europe.

"Circumstances having exposed me to be attacked as I was, I beg leave to return my cordial and heartfelt acknowledgments for the interest which you have expressed for me as an individual. It gives me great satisfaction to be able to assure you, that the feelings manifested by your fellow-citizens resident in that part of the metropolis through which I passed on the day to which you have adverted in your address entirely correspond with your own

Many of them, as well as their families, offered me an asylum in their houses; and I am convinced that there was not one who would not have made every exertion to protect me from injury."

HOUSE OF LORDS—JULY 26.

The Lord Chancellor, on presenting a petition from merchants, bankers, traders, &c. of Leicester, for an alteration of the law affecting debtors and creditors, expressed the hope that he should be able in the course of the next week to submit to their Lordships a more perfect Bill than that which he introduced last session. He then adverted to the appointment of his relative to the situations in the Court of Chancery which had been the subject of remark in the other House on Wednesday. He was convinced that the question put by a learned gentleman, which seemed to insinuate that he was violating his pledge by filling up the appointment, had no such meaning, and wholly originated in a laudable anxiety to elicit information on a matter affecting the character of the highest law authority. (A laugh.) "Yes," continued the Learned Lord, "I am bound to believe—nay, cannot for a moment doubt, that the learned gentleman was influenced by this most praiseworthy desire of information. Yes, my Lords, we have all read, that it is this heaven-born thirst of information, and its condition—at least invariably concomitant, a self-disregarding and candid mind, that most distinguishes man from the wasp that stings, and from the wasp that stings, but cannot sting (loud cheers.) Aye, distinguishes us from not only the insect that crawls and stings, but from that more powerful, because more offensive creature, the bug, who powerful and offensive as it is, is, after all, but so much loathsome vermin.—(Cheers and laughter.)

On Tuesday there was but one vessel of any description in the Downs, and she was a man of war.

PUNISHMENT OF FORGERY.—The bill for abolishing the punishment of death in cases of forgery enacts the repeal of that punishment for all such offences. Every person, after the passing of this act, convicted of any offence made punishable with death by the first of the present King, shall be transported for life, or any term of years not less than seven or be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding four years, nor less than two: the Court may direct solitary confinement for any portion of such imprisonment. In order to prevent justice from being defeated by verbal inaccuracies, in all informations, or indictments for forgery or in any manner uttering any instrument, it shall not be necessary to set forth any copy or fac simile of such instrument, but it shall be sufficient to describe the same in such a manner as would sustain an indictment for stealing.

A petition, numerously and respectfully signed, has been forwarded to the Commons from the town of Battle, praying the House to prevent the employment of the standing army to collect tithes in Ireland, by refusing further supplies, should it be persisted in.—Brighton Guardian.

Posting through Leicester was never known to be so great as during the last few days; which is ascribed to the anxiety on the part of the upper classes to get away from the scene of cholera.—Leicester Chronicle.

On Tuesday morning, about half-past six o'clock, while a steam-coach, built by Mr. Squires of Paddington, was making one of its experimental runs, in turning the corner of the Harrow Road into Dudley Grove, being at the time proceeding at the rate of ten miles an hour, the steersman inadvertently gave a wrong direction: it ran in consequence with great force first against the garden-railings in front of the house occupied by Mr. Joseph Downes, and then against the house itself; the garden-railings were torn from the stone-work, and the brick-work on the side of the parlour-windows was knocked into the room to the extent of ten feet in width. The window-sash, frame, and the underneath wood-work were forced to the opposite side of the room; and yet, which is most extraordinary, not one of the panes of glass was cracked. In the room, Mr. Downes, his wife, and infant child, were lying asleep in bed. Six persons, besides the steersman, were on the vehicle at the time; but, with the exception of the steersman, who received a slight contusion in the face, they all escaped unhurt.

Should the report of the contemplated marriage of the beautiful Miss Strachan and Lord Kinnaird (Barron Rossie in the English Peerage) prove authentic, it is expected that the Marquis of Hertford will give his young charge a fortune of £200,000. His lordship was appointed guardian to this young lady and her sisters by the late gallant Vice-Admiral Sir Richard J. Strachan, Bart. on whose dissolution with old male heirs, some years ago, the title (a Baronetcy of Nova Scotia) became extinct. It has been rumoured that a prince of the Royal Family of Naples was a suitor for the hand of Miss (Matilda) Strachan during her residence in Italy.—Mor. Her.

A Railway from London to Greenwich has been determined on. A Company, with a capital of £400,000 is about to be established in 220 shares. The railway is to be constructed on arches, so as not to interfere with the streets and roads over which it will pass.

The Commerce of London, from many causes, is described as being at present in a most prostrate condition.

From the Hampshire Telegraph July 30.

NAVAL GUNNERY.—We congratulate the Naval profession and the country generally, upon the effectual establishment, at last, of a school of Naval Gunnery, on a scale, and in a spirit worthy of the nation. We have always advocated this measure as one of paramount necessity, under the circumstances of the times and the improved state of military knowledge, which has diffused itself so widely over the world, since the commencement of this

century. His Majesty's ship Excellent, as most of our readers know, has recently been re-equipped and placed under the command of Captain Hastings, an officer of great experience, scientific attainments, and singular zeal and ability in the particular branch of his profession which relates to gunnery. On board the ship both officers and men are thoroughly schooled in the art of fighting the great guns, under all circumstances, and measures, we understand, are in progress for the establishment of a regular body of naval gunners, enlisted for a long period, at advanced wages, who shall be so disposed of in all His Majesty's ships, that the instruction imparted to them on board the Excellent may be communicated over the whole fleet, and thus one uniform system be established in all His Majesty's ships, under the specific orders of the Admiralty. It is due to that distinguished officer, Major General Sir Howard Douglas, to mention, that it is to him we owe the benefit of the establishment above alluded to. His admirable work on naval gunnery was unquestionably the first to open the eyes of the country; and of the naval profession to this topic; and we can readily imagine the honest pride and satisfaction he must have experienced on the occasion of his late visit to Portsmouth, not only in finding the system he had so long laboured to establish, in full action, but that naval men of all ranks, so far from being jealous of his interference, are delighted to acknowledge their obligations to him, to show him, by every attention in their power, how sensible they are of the value of such truly united service.

The Civil List Charges were brought forward in the House of Commons by Lord Althorp on the night of the 1st August. The chief novelty, it is stated, was fixing the Lord Chancellor's salary at £14,000—£10,000 for the Chancery, and £4,000 for Speaker in the House of Lords, with a retiring pension of £5,000.

Mr. Speaker Abbott on retiring from the Chair, was created Lord Colchester, with a pension of £4,000 a year, for his own life time, and two others.

Sir Manners Sutton, who has signified his intention of retiring from the Chair of the Commons, is to get a Peerage and a pension of £4,000 a year for his services, and a provision of £3,000 a year for his son.

SCOTLAND.

On Thursday, in open day, a flotilla of boats, about forty-five in number, manned by the peasantry, destroyed the whole of the Scotch weirs in the New Ross river, for about six miles. A party of military from Duncannon Fort were sent after the rioters, but they had sailed away beyond the possibility of pursuit.

The accounts from Abbotford are in no way cheering. Sir Walter Scott continues very ill.—Scotsman.

TERRIFIC FLOOD.

The following letter has been received by a gentleman in Edinburgh from a friend in Inverness:—"My dear Sir,—You may congratulate yourself you went this morning by the Brilliant, in place of the land conveyance of the Caledonian coach.—We have witnessed another storm, rivaling the calamitous floods of 1829; nay if the old persons in this vicinity may be credited, a similar calamity, accompanied, or rather occasioned by a water-spout, has not been known for half a century. The early part of the day was beautiful: towards breakfast time, however, it began to rain heavily, continuing to do so with violence for the rest of the forenoon. Between two and three I was sitting reading in the drawing-room when Eliza said, 'there was a water-spout bursting.'—Somewhat incredulous, I looked out, and beheld the whole of the road between this and Raigmore's plantations one sheet of torpid water, whilst the Burn of Culcaback and that of Helen's Lodge, on the ridge of the Leys, were pouring down in dirty white lines. The former, it appeared, swollen beyond its usual channel, had for some time kept its course past Mr. Fyvie's, and Kingsmills (the bridge at which place it shocks,) expanding thence over the entire flat to the distillery at Millburn. But this unusual body of water could not be restrained within these bounds, and accordingly it had found a vent above Macrae's, near the Culcaback mills, and rushed in a second column through the village near us, laying the schoolmasters garden and many of the houses under its power. At the toll-house this body rose to nearly four feet. The well was for a time invisible; and, at all events, I should think perfectly useless, though the iron railings have resisted wonderfully.—The slope of the ground now materially aided the work of destruction. Sweeping by the toll-house, the tide rushed against Raigmore's policy wall, and gathering fresh conduits from the pound at your square, and the torrents gushing from the ridge on which this house stands, it broke huge gashes in this compact piece of masonry throughout its whole range.—It was the noise of this mass of water still loudly roaring below us which Mrs. A. must have mistaken for the burd of the water-spout to the earth. I went to view the scene of operations, and met with Mr. Fyvie, who had been bent on a similar errand. Accompanied by your grievous who at the first alarm endeavoured to reach your oats in the low ground, but ineffectually, for the purpose of turning the stream, we went down the valley, which was overflowed, hearing from time to time the crash of Mr. McIntosh's wall, which moldered away in an instant before us. Your oats were partially covered, but the outrageous element had completely laid low all Mr. Welch's fields towards the sea, and surrounded the smiddy, and your cottar's hut at the mouth of the glen.—Whilst there, Inches and his family in a

post-chaise came up. They had been so speffer, but were far on their way to most probably deterred by the severity of the weather, and could not face the Highland fogs, as it lay under the inner one through the other side by the Dirieboough valley; and if, as there is every probability, the storm commenced here, some of the houses will be in jeopardy; but the sweep through this one saved it to-day. Here your wheat has suffered yet in a trifling degree, as compared with the year 1829. But your neighbours are not nearly so well off. I am told that Inches himself will be the most heavy sufferer, and on Cultulloch, also great. The evening is now fair, but the sky presents a very threatening appearance. One of the villagers remarked to me how lucky it was the mischief had happened at night—and so it really is! Singular enough, a person from near says that nothing unusual happened there, and he was astonished to see the damage done hereabouts. Our newspaper will put you in possession of further details.—Edinburgh Observer.

IRELAND.

All the bridges and roads leading to Tullamore are cut up and broken. Those men who remain in the town to bury the dead get nine shillings a day.—Limerick Chronicle.

It is very confidently asserted that Government intend to call upon all Contractors, and to require the presence of the Commissariat Department at all Tithes Sales, where Cattle shall be under seizure, and to have them purchased for what ever they may bring, a bid for the supply of the troops, and the different encampments and garrisons. This is acted upon will effectually break up any sale combinations.—Dublin paper.

The people of Galway, resolved to memorialize the Lord Lieutenant, in behalf of Assistant-Surgeon Hendrick, 34th Regiment, for the eminently humane services rendered by that Officer, while Cholera was raging in that town.

The entire number of deaths since the introduction of Cholera in Ireland, by the official accounts amount about to 7,900. The entire number of deaths in Great Britain is 3,395.

All the prisoners at Killybegs have been acquitted. The gentlemen of the county were afraid to do their duty as jurors. The jury system and the people's universal opposition to it, continue to embroil this unhappy land with civil dissensions and riot.

From Limerick Papers—August 1.

The Court of King's Bench has decided that steam boats are liable for any accidents to small crafts by the great swell resulting from their rapid motion through the water.

Sir Josiah Coghlin, Bart. late High Sheriff of Dublin, will take the command of the Donegal, of 78 guns, next October.

The 74th Regiment have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Kilkenny, and the 81st Regiment at present in Dublin, is expected to replace them at Templemore.

The Barrack Square Templemore presented an unusual scene of gaiety on Sunday last, in consequence of the splendid bands of the 60th and 74th Regiments playing alternately some of their finest pieces of music, to a large and respectable assemblage.

The 52d Light Infantry are ordered from Waterford to Dublin, and the 70th Regiment from Kilkenny to Waterford.

There has not been a case of cholera in the 52d Regiment at Waterford since the malady visited that city.

Lord George Lennox, the last two years in command of the Edinburgh Dragoons has retired from the service.

The officers of the 45th Hussars have presented a piece of plate, of a unique and beautiful description, to Lord Col. Thackwell, on his retiring from the command of the corps. It consists of a lamp, on which are inscribed the badges and achievements of the regiment, supported by a florid pediment; the base a tripod, at each corner of the figure of a mounted hussar in full costume, forming altogether a superb specimen of art.

Lord Arthur Hill has visited the residence of the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury, in Arlington-street, London, to assume the command of the Scots Greys (2d Royal British Dragoons), now in quarters at Birmingham. His Lordship, it is understood, was not the officer commanding the regiment when the circumstances connected with the case of the soldier Somerville occurred. Major Chas. Wyndham being the commander of the corps when that individual was punished. Both Lord Arthur and Major Wyndham distinguished themselves at Waterloo, and the Noble and Gallant Member for the county of Down was the officer who brought home the despatches announcing that memorable victory. Lord Arthur Hill, Major Wyndham, and Captains Sturges and Gajor, are the only officers, exclusive of the paymaster, Assistant-Surgeon, belonging to the Scots Greys, who served at Waterloo.

There is some talk of the probability of an increase to the army of 10,000 men.

A part of the force of the flag of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, has been ordered from Cove to other places on the West Coast of Ireland, fully prepared to render such military assistance as may be justly. A considerable number of men are in readiness in England, in case of country contingents. The 1st Regiment of the 1st Battalion are to be embodied for service in his character, and which no doubt he will visit Bantry Bay, days, and in the meantime expected to arrive in London of cholera, and to the Seaman's Hospital.

Provision Contract for the ensuing season. Navy Tierses Beef, 4000—That for the pig 4000 Tierses Beef, and

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, August 29. FUGITIVE MALEFACTORS.

Every good citizen will rejoice to find that the Governor of New York has caused Carara, who robbed the Princess of Orange of her Jewels, to be delivered up to the Dutch authorities. It appears to have been the understanding, that miscreants who for their crimes, fled from justice in Europe, had only to set foot on our free soil, and they were beyond the reach of retribution; and this principle has been acted upon in many instances, with but too much success: but let our national and several State Governments take pains to arrest such fugitives, and in all cases, cause them to be delivered up, and this country will not be so desirable a place for them to seek, who have forfeited all claims to sympathy at home. There is no objection to the emigration hither of honest and industrious people from the old world, but we have no occasion for an accession of rogues and fugitives from justice. Whenever they are arrested here, they ought to be sent home, at the expense of the Government of the country whence they have fled if possible, but otherwise at the cost of our own Government. Such scoundrels are well got rid of at almost any expense, and if it become generally known that pains are taken to send them back, there will be the less attractions for them here.

COLONIAL.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHN'S, AUG. 23.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HARBOUR GRACE.—It has too frequently devolved upon the public journalists of this town, to record melancholy instances of devastation from fire, but never, we believe, has it fallen to their lot to present to their readers the details of a calamity more widely destructive in its consequences than that which occurred in Harbour Grace on Saturday last.—The particulars of this awful catastrophe are given in the following letter from a gentleman in that town. We subjoin a catalogue of ninety-seven families—comprising upwards of 600 individuals—who have been deprived of their homes; and of that number, we understand, 200 are absolutely destitute. The loss of property is said to be about £60,000, very little of which was insured. The progress of the overwhelming element appears to have been fearfully accelerated by the explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder in the premises of Messrs. Ridley & Co., soon after the fire broke out. This carried the burning masses of wood in every direction, and made the conflagration, almost from the commencement, so general, that the inhabitants became panic-struck, and were lost to every other consideration, than that of saving their lives. The origin of the fire seems to be involved in mystery.

Soon after the melancholy intelligence reached this town on Sunday morning, His Honor the President, with his wonted humanity, ordered a number of tents, 4000 blankets, and a large quantity of provisions, to be forwarded to the destitute sufferers. His Honor also, accompanied by Colonel Oldfield, R. E. set off in the course of the morning for Harbour Grace, offering consolation by his presence, to the wo-stricken inhabitants. A reference to our columns will serve to show that our fellow-townsmen have not been inactive in the cause of charity—the subscriptions already amount to £600, and will be considerably increased. We are proud to remark that the generous inhabitants of Carboneau have been most prompt on this occasion, and we hope their example will be emulated by those of other harbours in the Bay. The case is most urgent, and requires that we should all exert ourselves to the utmost.

HARBOUR GRACE, SUNDAY,

10 A. M. August 20.

Sir.—It becomes a most painful, but I conceive it to be an imperative duty, for me to acquaint you, for the information of the public, that at about three o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a most awful fire broke out in this town, the whole of the centre part of which has been destroyed, commencing on the westward with the premises of H. W. Danson's estate, and ending to the eastward with the range of new buildings belonging to Mr. Daniel Candler. All the houses within these boundaries are entirely consumed. From the best inquiry which I have been enabled to make, the fire broke out in a small space between the premises of Mr. Thomas Marks and those of Messrs. Thomas Ridley & Co.; soon after which there was a most awful and appalling explosion of gunpowder, which spread the burning embers in all directions, and the fire immediately broke out in several places at the same time. The two engines were kept playing upon the house of Mr. Marks, and at the beginning with considerable effect; but as soon as the first explosion of gunpowder took place, the people were more careful in not risking their lives, and the engines withdrew to the house of Mr. Peter Brown, which was kept wet; and which the upper part of the town was saved. James F. Cawley, Esq., to the eastward, had a plentiful supply of water, and wet blankets, which were put upon the roof of the house, and by that means the fire was checked in its progress to the eastward, otherwise, it is my opinion, that the whole of the town, to Bears' Cove, inclusive, would have been devoured.—The principal sufferers are Messrs. Thomas Ridley & Co., Mr. Thomas Foley, Mr. Wm. Innot, Mr. B. Henderson, Mr. Peter Rogerson, Mr. David Keefe, Mr. Mahar, Mr. Prendergast, sen., Mr. Oke, Mr. Thomas Marks, Mr. Jillard, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. H. W. Danson, Thomas Danson, Esq., Mr. Daniel Candler, Mr. Joseph Soper, Mr. T. Dunford, Mr. John Richards, Mr. D. Donovan, Mr. R. Donovan, Mr. D. Green, Mr. F. Lynch,